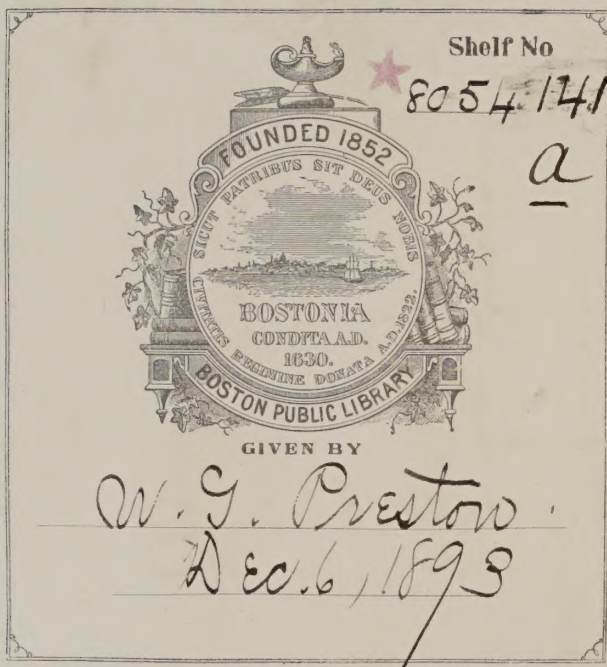


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141A





W. G. Preston,
Dec. 6, 1893.

THE SOLDIERS GRAVE.

Monody on the Death of

Sir John Moore.

Poetry by the

REV. CHAS. WOLFE,

THE MUSIC BY

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Public Library
—of the—
City of Boston.

8054.141 A

BOSTON: Published by C. BRADLEE 107 Washington Street.

VOICE.

Sotto Voce.

ANDANTE E STACCATO.

Not a drum was heard nor a

PIANO-FORTE.

The first system of music consists of a voice staff and a piano-forte accompaniment. The voice staff begins with a whole rest, followed by a melodic line. The piano-forte accompaniment is in 2/4 time, marked 'pp' (pianissimo) and 'p' (piano). It features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a more active bass line in the left hand.

fun'ral note, As his corse to the ramparts we hurried, Not a Soldier discharg'd his

The second system of music continues the vocal melody and piano-forte accompaniment. The piano-forte part maintains the same rhythmic pattern, with the right hand playing eighth notes and the left hand providing harmonic support.

Espressivo.

farewell shot O'er the grave where our He - ro we buried. We buried him darkly at

The third system of music concludes the piece. The voice part ends with a final note, and the piano-forte accompaniment provides a concluding harmonic structure. The piano-forte part is marked 'p' (piano).

a tempo.

dead of night, The turf with our bay'nets turning By the struggling moonbeams

misty light, And our lanterns dimly burning, By the struggling moonbeams

misty light, And our lanterns dimly burning.

SECOND VERSE.

Few and short were the pray'rs we said, And we spoke not, a word of sorrow, But we

stedfastly gaz'd on the face of the dead! And we bit-terly thought on the morrow! No

useless Cof-fin con fin'd his breast, Nor in sheet nor in shroud we bound him, But he

lay like a Warrior taking his rest, with his Martial Cloak around him! But he lay like a warrior

taking his rest, with his Martial Cloak around him!

THIRD VERSE.

But half our heavy task was done, When the Clock told the hour for re-

Piu Legato. *f* *f*

tir-ing And we heard by the distant and ran - dom gun, That the

dolce. *pp* *Acceller:*

foe was sudden-ly fir - ing. Slowly and sad - ly we

pp

laid him down From the field of his fame fresh and go - ry We

ff

carv'd not a line we rais'd not a stone, But we left him a-lone with his

glo-ry! We carv'd not a line we rais'd not a stone, But we

left him a-lone with his glory!

this Verse (which stands as the third in the original) may be sung or omitted.

3.

We thought as we heap'd his narrow bed,
 And smooth'd down his lonely pillow,
 That the foe and the stranger would tread o'er his head,
 And we far away on the billow.
 Lightly they'll talk of the spirit that's gone!
 And o'er his cold ashes upbraid him,
 But nothing he'll reck if they let him sleep on,
 In the grave where a Briton has laid him.

We made more of
These in 1894,
Notwithstanding the
Dull times, than in
Any other year in
The history of this
Famous Cigar.

UNIQUE, TO SAY THE LEAST.
Fair Will Contest Is a Mighty
Peculiar One.

**The Son's Lawyers Do Not Know
How to Begin, and the Daughters
and the Trustees Seem to Be at
Loggerheads—No Copy of
Document Filed—Sensational
Tires.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 8, 1895.
The Fair contest promises to furnish some sensational surprises in a few days. One is that the sisters will have nothing to do with their brotherhood. Charles' contest of their father's will, and another is that two of the trustees will neither resign nor permit the sisters to have any voice in the management of their father's millions.

The decision of Mrs. Oelrichs and Miss Birdie Fair not to take any hands in the contest is the result of the advice of lawyers. The latter fear that the close relations between their clients and the brother will bring on their heads the disinheriting clause, under the old Roman law, which declares that what one does through others is done as by himself. Judged by this law the

sisters, though giving no open aid Charles would be guilty of collusion. It will be remembered that the sister recently made a compromise with Charles, by which he withdrew his claim on his mother's estate. For this he received \$400,000 in bonds and \$63,000 in cash. There are stories of other sums paid, but they are without foundation.

This compromise gave Charles enough ready cash to begin his contest, but it is now made to understand that he need look for no help from his sisters. They have been influenced in this decision largely by the apparent hopelessness and the great cost of a contest. Their original plan was to induce the two executors to resign and permit them (the sisters) to serve. The scheme is blocked, as two of the executors declare they will not permit any interference from the sisters, even though the court should appoint the executors.

ation. No sooner does the legislative assembly than a tremor runs through the business community, a fear lest some act shall be done that will threaten the existence of our industries or further impair the extremely small margin upon which they are carried. If legislation were reduced 75 per cent. it is safe to say that not a single interest or an individual in our community would suffer from it.

"I see on your bulletin more than 1000 matters referred to the different committees. How many of them will find their way on to the statute book, how many ought to become laws? There is such a thing as being governed too much. Laws beget laws. Too many laws lower the standard of moral character in a community, and interfere with the obedience to the higher law, the perfect law of liberty. Too many laws tend to the overthrow of our republic."

Mr. Lovering then called on Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston to make a statement.

Mr. Coolidge devoted some time to a comparison of existing conditions in the North and the South for the fostering of manufactures. He said that for many years the South had put up small mills in various parts of the country.

The price of coal, for, instance, in the South is from 80 cents to \$1.50; in Lowell it is from \$3.50 to \$4.50. On the item of coal alone, he said, that the mill which he represented would save \$60,000 a year, with coal at southern

prices. Our taxes are enormous: in fact, this country is the most heavily taxed of any in the world. For example, a mill which, in Massachusetts, would be taxed \$90,000 would be taxed but \$30,000 in England. Then, again, the cost of living was 30 per cent. lower in the South than here.

"The Legislature has fostered the growth of textile industries in the South," he said, "and has exempted them from the great burden of taxation. This Legislature can do us a great deal of good by taxing us as little as possible." He admitted that it was threatened rather than actual labor legislation changing the nine-hour law that would mean destruction.

Mr. Amory Lee, of the contention that words in favor of the statute that there was too much adverse legislation on the statute books.

A long statement was read by J. A. Baker of Fall River to show that Fall River feels keenly the effect of the 58-hour law and other labor legislation which puts it at a disadvantage. It was signed by the Cotton Manufac-

In substance, it reads as follows:

"The city of Fall River, more than any other in this commonwealth, is interested in this subject now before this committee. Engaged as it is in one great industry, almost all of its citizens depend, either directly or indirectly, on the manufacture of cotton goods for their support, and are deeply interested in any legislation that effects the prosperity and growth of the textile industry in this state.

The removal of Massachusetts capital to other states, now going on, is a start-

THE LATEST

See TENTH and INSIDE Pages for
Additional Evening News.

LOVE WEPT AT LOCKSMITHS.

John Stone Declares He Was Prevented from
Wedding Pretty Daisy Gardner.
(Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.)
CHICAGO, Ill., March 8, 1895. Daisy
Gardner is a pretty telegraph operator
who took stock quotations in an office
near the board of trade, where John
W. Stone, son of a wealthy board of
trade operator, is employed by his fa-
ther.

The young people met often, Cupid did the rest, and the wedding day arrived. The guests arrived, and the bride was ready, but the bridegroom did not come.

The guests went home, and next day, so Miss Gardner declares, young Mr. Stone came to her with a peculiar explanation.

his father, he said, had discovered the proposed wedding, and finding the young man deaf to his remonstrances, had pushed him into a large office vault and kept him locked up until the wedding hour had passed.

"MIGHTY INTERESTING READING."
Mayor Pingree of Detroit Intends to Write a
Book on Good Government.
(Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.)
DETROIT, Mich., March 8, 1895. Mayor
Pingree said yesterday that he pro-
posed, when his term of office expired,
to write a book on good municipal gov-
ernment, in which he would relate his

experiences in endeavoring to reform Detroit's city government and give his ideas of what constitutes the foundation of solid and honest government.

If he writes this book, he will devote some space to filling why his quondam friends have deserted him and show how he has beaten them, and if written in his usual style, it will make "mighty interesting reading."

ENGINEER MORSE REMOVED.

Others of the Waltham Fire Department, It is Said, Must Soon Go.

The Waltham board of fire engineers have notified Engineer John W. Morse of steamer No. 1 that his services will not be needed after March 16. No reason was given.

It is said that a number of other firemen who are not in favor with the powers that be are slated for removal.

Mr. Morse has officiated as engineer for a number of years, and has always been regarded as a faithful and com-

Burgess and Bates Had to Fight

Brave Capture of Thief

at Whitman.

TEACHING CO.,
—
**Fugitive Would Not Give
in Till Wounded.**

His Companion Made Good

His Escape.

Whitman Insurance Company
Has a Ruined Safe,

But the Property Taken Is

Probably Not Lost.

(Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.)

WHITMAN, March 8, 1895. The capture of a thief here last night, after wounding him, was the achievement which has earned great distinction for

which has gone. Bates, the baggage master at the Junction station of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. The capture was accomplished after a hot fight, in which many shots were exchanged, and at one time it seemed as if Mr. Bates would be killed, so great were the odds against him.

About 2 o'clock there was a muffled sound of an explosion in the direction of the eastern end of the postoffice, and in a short space of time another followed. Mr. Bates heard both. He secured his

Bay State Industries
Flown Away

FLUW! AWAY.

**Gone to Mouth of Mines
and Coal Regions.**

Deserted Wharves
and Warehouses.

Continual Sunday in
Salem's Streets.

Is the Textile Business
Also to Follow?

Hampered by Avalanche of
Legislation.

Manufacturers Heard at

the State House.

It was the manufacturers' innings to-day, and William C. Lovering, president of the Arkwright Club, appeared before the committee, and conducted the case for them.

He addressed the committee at some length. In brief, he said:

"This hearing might very properly have taken a wider scope, and have included other than textile industries, for it is a grave fact that not alone the cotton textiles are seeking other fields, but many industries have either deserted the state or are prospecting in

...nge any
...r in Boston,
...ited States,
...yearly sales
...dre Cigar
...ve Millions
...ackstone.

EDITION IN CANADA
Probably Be Issued
in a Week.

ident of Sweeping the
 our Issue Being Sweep-
 Reductions—Promises of
 Administration Not Re-
 the Unity of the Empire.

TORONTO SAYS:
 "I have firmly affirmed here that the general election in Canada will be held within a week and the tariff will be cut in about a month. I am confident of carrying out my policy on their trade policy. I will make sweeping tariff cuts. This question yesterday."

the Liberal ministry, said of the present administration the customs taxes had increased at the last session of Parliament had reduced taxes exactly three-tenths and diminished the revenue a year.

Mills, formerly cabinet member in the Liberal administration, said yesterday on the radio, "In which he believed that Ireland had local self-government, when Irish discontent is widespread, the last impediment to complete unity of interest among the United Kingdom and the United States will be removed."

SMALLPOX IN CHICAGO.
The Colony of Colored Men Who
came from Tennessee.
Ill., March 8, 1895. A nest
has been discovered on
threet among colored men
from Tennessee a month ago
colony. Five cases have
taken to the pest house.
case of smallpox at the
house within two months
ed.
rst of the year there have

Rad Co.,

ERS OF THE

Committee Certificates for

... of the United States has

At the time you have had no real contact with your trustee, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, is also trustee for the company's \$100 million of subordinated mortgage, and is asking you to sign a "waiver of your lien by a second mortgage, while the company is a trustee, whose chief interest is in consolidated bonds, and not in this attempt to sacrifice the mortgage. Consider that they may bring a suit for the intervention in the interest of the mortgage."

these antagonistic interests of many and of the Adams Committee lets in Mr. Van Nostrand Mortgage Bonds as distinct interests.

and Mortgage Bonds who have a less interest in the other securities should deposit them with the Committee in order that they be protected. The depository of the New York Guaranty & Life Insurance Co. No. 65 Cedar street, New York, will receive the Bonds under the same conditions as its own certificates.

addams or Consolidated Mortgage
 indicates for Third Mortgage
 added that by the provisions
 the agreement they are entitled
 their bonds from the Mercanti
 during the month of March, 189
 the pro rata share of that Con

entultously assist Adam
ertificate holders in o
ndrawal of their bond
decision of the Court may
bond or certificate holder
understened

DICK,
B. VAN NOSTRAND,
KAGBER, Jr.,
MAGNE TOWER, Jr.,
Committee

W. L. NISBET, Secretary,
40 Wall St., N. Y.

T. Counsl.

You must wake and call me early,
Call me early, mother dear,
For this will be the gladdest day
Of all the glad New Year.

—And his slumbers had been disturbed by dreams of a triumphal march through Fairyland, with potentates bowing down and an infinite number of pages rushing forward with huge flags of liver oil for their king's enjoyment. The spirit of his sleeping fancies had been venturing to the old hall in Slieve Donard, to the old hall in Slieve Donard.

they cared little for the literary exercises attendant on the transfer of the Cod. Those in the galleries could hear but little because of the wretched acoustics of the hall and the animated listlessness on the floor.

Mr. Woodfall spoke five minutes. The House then heard from the committee appointed to prepare a history of the Codfish, consisting of Mr. Roberts and Chelsea, Mr. Gallivan of Boston and Mr. Irwin of Northampton. They had a typewritten manuscript, part of which was read by Mr. Roberts and part by Mr. Gallivan. Mr. Roberts said:

Mr. Roberts Quotes from a Recent Article
by Charles Francis Adams.

This whole matter is so well set forth by a distinguished son of Massachusetts, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, in a recent article on "What the Codfish Stands For," that the committee are impelled to quote Mr. Adams for the

In the winter and spring of 1779, says Mr. Adams, the terms of a possible peace between Great Britain and her former colonies became matter for discussion in the Continental Congress. At once the question of the fisheries and the right of Massachusetts men to participate in them, came to the front. Public law on this point had not yet been settled, for it was still the period of the close seas; and, at the beginning of the war of independence, New England had by act of Parliament been barred from fishing on the banks of Newfoundland. Were those banks free to all nations? Or would they be restored to the nations of peace be subject to the right of legislation by the great sea powers?

France, the ally of the rebellious colonies, took the ground that the fisheries of the high seas was of common right; but that the coast fisheries belong to the proprietary of the coast; and, consequently, that the Massachusetts men who had hitherto almost exclusively engaged in the fisheries of Nova Scotia and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and deemed themselves to have gained prescriptive right in them, had, in fact, no right in them at all.

Then followed a long legislative struggle in which New England was for the first time arrayed against the South, and it was charged that the interests of nine of the states were being systematically sacrificed "to gratify the eaters and distillers of molasses" the other four.



street, where a score of the fathers of the commonwealth made low obsequies. He had awaked just as Gov. Greenhalgh was conferring on him the freedom of wharf.

the magnitude of business conditions does not at present vary greatly from the normal. The winter that we have just passed through has been in one respect an entirely different season from the preceding winter, in that it has not been characterized by stagnation of business and the social distress resultant from want of employment. The commissioners of this state, who have been carefully considering the problem of the unemployed, have shown by statistical comparisons that from August to December of the year 1893 an abnormal industrial condition prevailed, which led to an enormous increase in the number of the unemployed. According to their report there is always a small percentage of men and women who are out of employment, but in the period referred to this number increased five or six fold, and it was the demands which these unfortunate people brought to bear that occasioned the demonstrations on the Common, at the State House, in the somewhat farcical march to Washington, in the efforts that were made to relieve distress in all of our cities and large towns, and in the appointment of the commission to whose report we have just referred.

But although merchants are apt to state that business is poor, it is too obvious to need argument that trade conditions are not now what they were from twelve to eighteen months ago. It is impossible to say what the percentage of the unemployed may be at the present time, but we are inclined to believe from evidence coming from a number of quarters that it is not much, if any, above the normal percentage. It may be that the rates of wages are not as high as they sometimes have been, but there is certainly a great amount of activity. One large dealer in this city is reported as having said that his sales for the first two months of the year 1895 were quite 30 per cent. larger in amount than during the first two months of the year 1894, and as in the interval there has been in the business which he is carrying on a considerable shrinkage in values, it is probable that in volume of merchandise the percentage of increase would be considerably greater than the amount named.

It is also probable that in some lines of trade the rates of profit in years past to manufacturers and merchants were higher than those having capital invested had a right to expect. It is difficult for the manufacturer and merchant to realize that in consequence of the increased amount of capital we have at our command and the competition in business that is going on, the old rates of profit are hardly likely to be again realized. The investor in the shares of the Boston & Albany railroad considers that he is getting all that he has a right to expect if he obtains 4 per cent. per annum on the paper that he has to pay for his stock; but twenty

the President would be quite willing to meet the new Republican Congress before the regular date; it is stated that last Sunday he had almost decided upon an extra session, as he was very much inclined to veto both the sundry civil and the deficiency appropriation bills.

We cannot see that this argument is entitled to any weight in the matter. Whatever the President may have been disposed to do while the chance of vetoing the objectionable appropriation bills was open to him, that chance is now closed forever. To our mind the fact that he permitted it to pass unavailing of is evidence that it will take a pretty imperative exigency to induce him to call the Fifty-fourth Congress together before its time.

As regards the idea that a depletion of the gold reserve might constrain the President to seek relief through congressional action, we are not, as yet, borrowing trouble on that account. It is true the syndicate bankers are a good deal slower in bringing up the reserve than the public had expected them to be. But as the treasury officials express themselves satisfied, we must assume that this slowness is not as disconcerting to the department as it certainly is to outside observers.

HOLDING OUR MANUFACTURERS.

The committee on mercantile affairs has a hearing today on the order authorizing an investigation as to the causes of removal to other states of textile manufacturing corporations. As a subject of inquiry we are disposed to believe that this is a matter worthy of attention, but we should deprecate any effort at investigation which was made for the purpose of attempting to prove a preconceived theory. It may be admitted that quite an amount of Massachusetts capital has been invested in southern cotton mills, and the claim has been made that this change has been due to the low wages paid to operatives in that section, to the long hours of work permitted, and to the absence of restriction upon woman and child labor. It is possible, it seems to us, to overestimate the disadvantages arising from the conditions under which business has to be carried on in Massachusetts, and it is curious to notice that very little attempt has been made to start cotton mills in the South for the production of the finer counts of cotton cloth, where labor stands for the larger and material for the smaller cost; thus indicating that when it comes to a question of pure labor it is probable that, taking its efficiency into account, ours in Massachusetts is far ahead of that in the South. It would certainly be better to let the South obtain increases in cotton manufacture at our expense rather than break down the wise laws that we have which prevent operatives in our mills from becoming mere human machines. To increase or even retain our business under such conditions would

contractor that built the church at Loudon, who appears to have considered his reputation blackened by the novelist's description of the building, has resulted in a verdict for the defendant. Moreover, the suit will have to be set down as a tribute to Zola's graphic style and intense realism.

Smallpox appears to be getting epidemic in numerous western cities. Thus far it is not exceptionally prevalent in the East, but that is no sign that it may not become so later on. Boston ought to be fairly well fortified against an epidemic of this character after the 100,000 vaccinations performed here a year ago.

Some very able lawyers are arguing against the constitutionality of the income tax in the United States supreme court. And yet it is very doubtful if they succeed in making out a case. The legal precedents are even stronger than the reasoning faculties of such men as ex-Senator Edmunds and Joseph H. Choate.

It may be that there are some cities and towns in this commonwealth that will not vote for license so readily if a three-eighths of the license money must be turned over to the county treasuries, but the cause of temperance is not likely to be promoted by this scheme of robbing Peter to pay Paul.

It scarcely needed Private Secretary Thurber's certificate to assure the people that President Cleveland is tired. There's no possible doubt about it, and everybody hopes he will have a good time duck hunting, and recuperate his strength. His country has continued need of him.

Attention is called to the fact that in the latest edition of his "American Commonwealth" Prof. Bryce points out in the chapter on Tammany that the overthrow of Tammany last year was not permanently effectual. This seems to be writing history by the forelock, as it were.

The result of the libel suit of the recorder of deeds against a Washington newspaper seems to show that this colored office-holder has been lied about by one of his own race and complexion. The Caucasian is evidently not the only persecutor of the colored man and brother.

The whipping post bill is making its way through the New York Legislature, but why has it been amended so as to apply only to offenses against minors and leaving out wife-beaters? The lash would fit the cases of these latter offenders to a charm.

Senator Teller has got a new paper weight. It is a block of silver, standard fineness, inscribed, "Sixteen Ounces Colorado Silver," superimposed on which is a block of gold inscribed, "One Ounce Arizona Gold." That's the old ratio.

The fact that but five American vessels passed through the Suez canal last year and not one merchantman carrying the American flag furnishes another vivid illustration on the subject of the decline in American shipping.

cured tickets for himself and girl. Among other cheerful things the Goudas have had to hear is that their new brother-in-law was sent over by a Paris syndicate to capture this richest heiress in her own right in New York. Syndicates are always up to snuff, but this sort of a combine beats the Dutch.

The gaiety of the New York stage is eclipsed. Ed Harrigan and Mrs. Langtry are both in the toils of "La Grippe."

It is now explained that "something they ate or drank" in Washington has been the cause of the frequent changes of opera. Some little bacilli or germ played the very mischief with the darling singers, and thus rendered the impatient public as mad as thunder. But just put yourself in the place of an opera singer with a sensitive throat, and then see if you, too, wouldn't refuse to sing!

Abolishing the use of the knout in Russia and the dark cell in America is a step forward into the light that should always surround criminal punishment.

Titled persons of high or not so high degree are so thick in New York that any one throwing a biscuit in a drawing room crowd could instantly win a prince or two and half a dozen lords and baronets. Indeed, the town is full of 'em, and the most credulous today now keeps a weather eye out for the turf hunters who are ostensibly "in business" or openly "seeing the countess" with a chance for matrimony. Boston has its share now and then, but in the main the brunnen title does not come this way. Society here is too exclusive, or too well informed, to be taken in by a name, for it has learned its lessons in the past, and has acquired a cold-blooded habit of throwing over even those who bring it letters if not "wisdom," and indorsed by a foreign minister! Authentic strangers within our gates, who have found Boston society "difficile" at first, have ended by loving it, and going home with high opinions of its good will and discretionary power.

Unhappy China doesn't seem to know when she is beaten. The Japanese are assuredly going to Pekin on the Empress before leaving for home.

It is wished more publications were of the size and form of the Chap-Book. That little, semi-monthly is such a sweet handy, magazine makers might take a leaf out of its book for a pattern. Half the pleasure for a reader is gone when he feels the need of a rope and tackle to hold the volume he is perusing in position. Weight and bulk are always objections to the liveliest periodic literature.

Observe that William K. is not permitted to marry again during the life of the said Alva E. Vanderbilt. May-be he won't wish to.

London speaks in plaintive strains of its "36 days of frost, now broken by the grace of God."

The opera Jemomade is made like any other, but no one will deny the refreshing effect of the beverage obtained at the impromptu buffet in "Mechanics' building." Now, if the sore-throated singers had only wet their whistles with this "opera Jemomade" how different would be the result.

Call Concerns with Upper Branch in Raising Dr. Duggin's Salary.

The mayor's veto of the "Fountain pen order" had a salutary effect upon the members of the common council last evening. The session was very tame and more business was transacted up to adjournment, at 9:48 o'clock, than has been transacted at some of the late sessions held by the council.

Councilman O'Callaghan's order in relation to the abolition of the Boston school board was taken from the calendar and passed without opposition.

At the beginning of the session considerable opposition was developed to the order increasing the salary of Dr. Duggin of the board of health, but the presence of several members of the board of aldermen had some effect upon the opposition, and when the matter came upon its passage the order was passed by a large majority.

The question, as to who shall print the proceedings of the city government is not yet settled, and it will come before the board of aldermen for consideration at its next meeting.

The people of Dorchester were heard, through Councilman Manks, last evening, and are determined that the permit given to the New England Construction Company shall be revoked. Mr. Manks succeeded in having such an order passed about two weeks ago, but reconsideration was asked for by Councilman Reidy of ward 15, and the matter remained on the calendar until last night, when Mr. Reidy withdrew his motion to reconsider and the order now goes to the mayor.

The order offered by Councilman O'Callaghan in regard to the abolition of the school board, which was passed, is as follows:

Ordered, that a special committee, to consist of five members of the common council, including the president, be appointed to consider the expediency of petitioning the general court for such legislation as will abolish the present school board and the board of school supervisors, and to substitute therefor a board of nine commissioners, to be appointed by the mayor, three to be appointed for one year, three for two years and three for three years; also to consider the question of salaries to be paid to said commissioners; the time they shall give to the schools; and also such other matters as pertain to the government of the schools, the supervision of the teachers, the books and supplies, and the discipline of the instructors; said committee to report to the common council at its earliest convenience, and in print if it deem it necessary.

Councilman Caddigan of ward 15 offered an order providing that the superintendent of commons and public grounds be requested to include a sum sufficient to put in condition for a pleasure ground the land about the reservoir, in Thomas Park, South Boston. Referred to the committee on public grounds.

A number of communications were sent to the council from different departments, through Mayor Curtis, as a result of requests made to them by members of the council.

In reply to an order as to the names of the pensioners in the fire department who are now or have been since the term of pension employed in any public position, whether in the city of Boston or elsewhere, the fire commissioners reported that the only pensioners known to be in a public position are Thomas W. Gowen, who is now chief of the Maiden fire department, and William E. Deland, a clerk in the commissioners' office. Gowen's pension is \$800 and Deland's is \$500 per annum. Sent up.

The fire commissioners also sent in a communication stating that it would not be advisable to locate a fire engine

Councilman Woods of ward 15, in an order providing that a major, appointing four or three judges, who shall have a board of visitors, to serve from May 1, 1896, and who shall have the power to visit the ward and make recommendations and salary. Referred to the committee on institutions.

THEY FAVOR MR. SUTFOLD COUNTY LEGISLATORS.

The Suffolk county meeting presented a Greenhaile yesterday, of pending is a copy:

We, the undersigned, members of the Suffolk county meeting, in the year 1895, have elected Mr. T. Whiting for Suffolk county, and Mr. Arthur I. Spring for the police commission for the year 1896. We, the undersigned, have elected Mr. T. Whiting for Suffolk county, and Mr. Arthur I. Spring for the police commission for the year 1896. We, the undersigned, have elected Mr. T. Whiting for Suffolk county, and Mr. Arthur I. Spring for the police commission for the year 1896.

---AS AN---

Advertising Medium.

Successful advertisers in all lines of trade use The Boston Herald as a medium to reach customers. It goes into the homes of New England, is read by both men and women, and has honestly earned a reputation for reliability and enterprise. It is conclusively proved by its advertising patrons, who are the keenest critics, who not only use the columns of The Herald but give their reasons for so doing.

J. Barrett & Co., 214 Boylston St. and 54 Park Sq., said: "We are thoroughly convinced of the value of advertising, but it must be done with discrimination—otherwise it is money thrown away. We cater to the best classes of customers, and our experience has convinced us that The Boston Herald, above all other papers in the city, is the best medium through which to reach them. Many of our most liberal patrons have come to us on account of our announcements in The Herald, which reaches, not only Boston, but a wide area of surrounding country, including all the important cities and towns of New England. As a matter of fact, we cannot afford not to advertise in The Herald."

C. J. Bailey & Co., rubber goods, 22 Boylston St., said: "When we advertise in the city papers we never forget The Boston Herald, as we consider it the best medium in the city. It brings the trade and the right kind."

John P. Lovell Arms Co., 147 Washington St. and 131 Broad St.: "The Boston Herald is one of our best mediums for advertising. We know, from the people and the letters it brings to our stores, that we get good results from the advertisements placed in same, and the fact that we use its columns so often is the best evidence we can give of our appreciation."

Thos. O'Callaghan & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in carpets, rugs, &c., 558 to 562 Washington St., said: "The Boston Herald is a medium of advertising of such value to us that rather than to discontinue to advertise in its pages we would leave off all other Boston papers. It covers the class of trade we cater for more thoroughly than any other paper. It is read by the most intelligent people, and there is where the money is."

Finn & Kelley, the hatters, Bowdoin Sq., opposite the Revere House, said: "We recognize the value of The Boston Herald as an advertising medium and use its columns every week, which we think is the best evidence of our appreciation."

A. W. Davis, horses, 78 Northampton St., said: "From 25 years' experience, I believe that The Boston Herald is the best medium to reach a nice trade in a fine class of horses for both the city and the suburbs. I have obtained the best results from The Herald of any daily paper in Boston."

L. G. McIntosh & Co., Boylston St., opposite Arlington, said: "There is no better paper for reaching the popular

figure, tall, erect and graceful, standing boldly out from the background of dark rocks which surrounded her. On her left arm hung a basket, while her right hand firmly grasped a staff, which she used as an alpenstock to assist her in the more difficult parts of the ascent. The dangerous path could be traced for some distance, and then became lost in the woods which crowned the lofty peaks of the mountain.

"That is the mad woman carrying food to her lover," remarked the driver, crossing himself in deference to the current superstition that misfortune follows him whose eye lights on a lunatic ascending one of these heights. He added that, owing to the prevalence of this belief, poor Rosa enjoys perfect freedom to go and come as she pleases, unquestioned and unwatched. Peasants, charcoal burners, shepherds, smugglers, and even the custom house officers flee from her as from a pestilence. She, therefore, goes wherever she thinks fit, being perfectly certain that none will dare track her footsteps nor interfere with her actions, whatever curiosity they may feel on the subject of her mysterious wanderings.

But, for all this, everybody knew, or thought they knew, that twice every week Rosa carried a supply of food to the hiding place of her outlawed lover, the murderer Constantino Valsassina. At the time of his trial, and for a considerable period afterward, the authorities made every effort to capture the notorious smuggler, but without success, and the fact of his having so long eluded his pursuers was regarded as another demonstration of the truth of the mountain proverb, "Large shoes and fine brains." Valsassina was condemned, indeed, to 10 years' imprisonment, but the sentence, owing to his cleverness in eluding the officers of justice, was never carried into execution. Two years after condemnation, however, the custom house officers either invented the story—or, perhaps, actually believed—that death had delivered the outlaw forever from the hands of justice.

The report ran that he had fallen over a precipice during a well remembered winter tempest, and the mantle of the unfortunate man having been found during the ensuing spring at the bottom of this precipice, near an enormous mass of rock which had fallen during the storm, they came to the conclusion that his body must be lying, crushed to atoms, beneath this immense mass of fallen rock. After that time, therefore, all search for Valsassina was abandoned as useless; but the form of Rosa Manilla was still seen with pathetic constancy ascending the rugged mountain path with her basket of provisions.

From time to time she mysteriously disappeared for a season, and on returning to her usual haunts, although a smile of unusual happiness illuminated her beautiful features, and a light of ecstasy beamed in her eyes, she was ever silent as the sepulchre with regard to the cause of her mysterious absence. In vain the women interrogated, and the priest insisted, she would open her heart to neither, and either did not or would not understand the questions addressed to her, replying only by monosyllables or nonsense.

began to experience the pangs of jealousy, for the handsome smuggler had won the hearts beside that of the Mountain Rosa; while the men felt wounded because each imagined that in past days she had shown some preference for himself, and hated his victorious rival accordingly. While they had all felt that she could be the bride of none of them, they had been resigned to their fate; but the sight of the new-comer, the adventurer, winning the prize over their heads, was too great a strain on their generosity of feeling, and at last his daughter's weakness was revealed to the ferocious and vengeful Manilla.

At first he refused to believe the report for already certain young men, whose advances had been gently but firmly repulsed by the young girl, had endeavored to calumniate her. No, he would not give credit to the idea that his pure and stainless Rosa could be enamored of a desperado, after having refused the offers of so many respectable young men, any one of whom would have made her a good and suitable husband. He either could not or would not entertain such an unlikely and humiliating idea. Once he mentioned the subject to his daughter, who laughed merrily at the tale, and both they turned the whole affair into jest and ridicule.

But one evening when Manilla passed the border with his smuggler's sack on his shoulders the guard, who had hitherto (thanks to the charms of his daughter) feigned not to perceive him, fired at once, and was near wounding the old man. The ball pierced the bag, but hastily throwing down his burden, he luckily had time to escape. But what an awakening from his false dream of security! He doubted no more the tale of his daughter's disobedience, but with his habitual caution he kept his own counsel, breathing not a word of his suspicions. But Rosa, for a world of ascertaining the bitter truth, had done so, his vengeance should be satisfied and avert.

The two lovers, entirely engrossed by their passion, had gradually relaxed their habit of watchfulness, and having been so far fortunate in juggling the old man's suspicions, had become somewhat imprudent and careless. To surprise them in one of their stolen interviews was therefore an easy task for the wily old smuggler. He informed his daughter that he should be absent on business for three days, and then gratefully returned in the middle of the first evening of his pretended absence. Rosa and Valsassina were supping happily together, although from long habit the latter still kept his loaded weapon by his side. When they least expected it, a knock was heard at the door.

"Ah," cried Rosa, seized by an overpowering sense of impending misfortune, "it is my father!" "Open immediately," cried the old man, by the officers. The same time was supplicating her to hide himself. This he at first refused to do, but at length, yielding to his entreaties, he retired to her bedroom and closed the door. "At last," cried the enraged father as he entered the house and looked around him. Then he added, in a tone of fury: "Hidden whom? In the fiend's name, what do you mean?" replied Rosa, striving, as usual, to laugh the matter off, though she grew as pale as death. "You will see—if you love him, now is the time to utter a prayer for his soul." Quickly approaching the door of the chamber, he burst it open with one blow. Two shots were exchanged almost simultaneously, and with a fearful oath Manilla fell dead at the feet of his young antagonist.

And thus it was that the courageous and devoted lover of the beautiful Rosa became the murderer of her father, while the terrible shock had such a fearful effect upon the sensitive soul of the daughter that reason tottered on its throne, and the m'lao we had watched scaling the dizzy Mountain, whose tragic fate had been caused by the selfishness of her father and the cruel malice of the old smuggler, was left to come to experience the pangs of jealousy, for the handsome smuggler had won the hearts beside that of the Mountain Rosa; while the men felt wounded because each imagined that in past days she had shown some preference for himself, and hated his victorious rival accordingly. While they had all felt that she could be the bride of none of them, they had been resigned to their fate; but the sight of the new-comer, the adventurer, winning the prize over their heads, was too great a strain on their generosity of feeling, and at last his daughter's weakness was revealed to the ferocious and vengeful Manilla.

Not the Slightest Clue to Whereabouts.

Thought to Have Had Plenty of Money.

No Woman in Case so Far as Is Known.

Was Separated from Wife—Had Good Salary.

The more the mystery surrounding the disappearance of Rev. John O. Bache, New York manager for the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, is probed, the more mysterious it becomes.

Mr. Bache is supposed to have come to Boston last Friday, but if he did not call on any of his friends or relatives here, and thus far not the slightest clew has been developed that would lead to his whereabouts.

It is one of the most peculiar cases of disappearance reported in many days. And the disappearance of Mr. Bache is no more remarkable than the story of the experiences of his companion, Dr. Boyle of New York, one of the medical examiners of the insurance company which the minister represented.

The two men left New York on Thursday night of last week with Boston as their destination. There was no secret about the matter. Mr. Bache wrote to his cousin in this city that he was coming, and then he invited the doctor to accompany him, as he wanted his professional services on the examination of some cases which he had secured here.

Mr. Bache was the financial man of the party. The doctor had no money, so they insisted on buying the tickets. The captain of the Fall River line steamer says that they were drinking during the night.

According to the stories from the officers of the boat, both men went ashore in the morning. One of the porters says he took Bache's luggage and carried it for him to the train, which leaves Fall River at 6:50 A. M., and that Bache tossed him a quarter for his pains.

Boyle did not put in an appearance until some hours afterward, and when he did, it was to claim that he had been deserted by his companion. He also claimed that Bache had taken his luggage, probably through a mistake. The rest of Boyle's story has been verified from this city. When he left

Dr. Boyle does not tell any clearer story than he has all along. It would seem that if he had been on a spree he would have recovered from it before this, but he still appears like a man who had been drugged or received some injury to his brain.

Mr. Bache's commissions amounted to from \$5000 to \$6000 a year, and he was always able to live comfortably. His indebtedness to the company will not exceed \$3000, and could easily have been settled without any trouble.

We know nothing about his relations with women. The report that letters in feminine handwriting have been coming for him to this office is untrue. At least, I have seen no such letters. I do not know why he separated from his wife. She is a most estimable woman, and has always sent her \$100 a month, since they had trouble and agreed to live apart.

Mr. Bache himself was an intellectual man, and a thorough gentleman in appearance.

JOSEPH COLBURN'S WILL.
Medical Experts for Executor and Appellants Heard—Testimony All in.

The contest over the will of the late Joseph Colburn was resumed in the supreme judicial court at Dedham, before Judge Morton, today.

The medical experts for the executors and appellants were heard. Dr. John D. Parke of Groton, one of the trustees of the Medfield Insane Asylum, and for 14 years superintendent of the Worcester Insane Asylum, was the first expert called.

He described the thought, speech and acts of a man suffering from senile dementia and delusion. In senile dementia its effects on a person suffering from it might be noticed in the family circle sooner than by the outside business world; but he did not believe a man suffering from the disease could have transacted business at the banks and in Boston, would have noticed pear blossoms on a tree out of season, or would have recalled annual festivities.

In reply to the hypothetical question, put by Counsel Clapp, he said, "In his judgment, he believed Joseph Colburn, testator, in November, 1887, was sound of mind. It was, in his opinion, very difficult to draw the line between senile dementia and old age.

Dr. Theodore W. Fisher, superintendent of the Boston Insane Asylum, and a specialist and expert on matters relating to insanity, was called next. In his judgment, in November, 1887, when his will was made, Joseph Colburn was of sound mind.

This closed all the testimony in the case. The large number of spectators, who had gathered to hear arguments, went away disappointed, as, by agreement between counsel, the arguments will not be made until Monday.

Plats and other meetings. Citizens of Lowell, principally Republicans, appeared before the committee on cities at the State House this morning, and discussed the bill providing for the redistricting of the Spindle city.

The bill is a result of the deadlock in the Lowell city council. Lowell's population is 84,000 and there are but six wards.

Representative Hayes explained the bill and its objects, and took charge of the petitioners' side of the matter. Ex-Mayor George F. Richardson told of the increase in population and said that the largest ward in the city has 1700. He, with others, but a few over 1000. The Republican city committee, Senator Lawrence, ex-Mayor Scott, Col. J. W. Bennett, ex-Soldierman C. H. Colburn, ex-City Solicitor J. T. Trull, ex-Alderman Rumlus and others favored the bill.

It was stated that the city's business is completely blocked, and may continue to be so for the next 10 years unless there is a change in the wards.

The petition was signed by 151 voters, and included the names of a few Democrats.

Michael J. Dowd, Lowell's city clerk, remonstrated, and said that the population of the different wards is about equal, and the petitioners in their arguments have stated only the number of registered voters. The deadlock in the city council is evidence enough to show that there is equal representation.

Mayor W. F. Courtney and Lawrence Cummings also spoke in remonstrance. It was claimed that the measure is partisan, and that under the direction of the Republicans the city would not be redistricted properly or fairly.

PUBLIC HEALTH MATTERS.
Boards of Health in Cities and Licensing of Veterinary Surgeons.

The committee on public health was in session at the State House this morning. Senator Hutchinson presiding. Mr. Edmund M. Farber of the Cambridge board of health appeared in advocacy of the bill introduced by Representative Myers, providing for the repeal of chap. 80 of the public statutes and the substitution of a passage creating a board of health consisting of three members in every city, one of whom shall be a doctor of medicine, and providing that the said board shall be appointed by the mayor and aldermen. The law does not apply to Boston.

The second matter on the docket was a bill providing for the registration of veterinary surgeons. The bill contemplates the institution of a board of examiners of five members, one of whom is to retire each year, and a successor appointed by the Governor.

Agriculture—Liquor to withdraw a petition of G. E. Messenger and others that full grown value be paid for tuberculous cattle killed by order of the cattle commissioners.

Liquor law—Leave to withdraw on a petition that one liquor license for each 500 inhabitants be allowed in Lawrence. Towns—A bill providing for the assessing of the cost of watering streets on abutters in towns of over 3000 inhabitants.

Military affairs—Ought not to pass on a bill prohibiting the use of intoxicating liquor at encampments of the state militia. Judiciary—A bill providing for a consolidation of the Public Statutes and the appointment by the Governor of three commissioners to do the work.

Public health—A bill making the legal standard of milk during May, June, July and August 12 per cent. The committee on election laws reported a bill prohibiting the distribution or posting of circulars and handbills in or about polling places.

Mr. Gillingham of Fairhaven asked leave to introduce a bill to punish persons making discrimination in public places on account of race or color. The bill extending the time for filing exceptions in the supreme judicial and superior court was passed to be engrossed.

The House accepted the committee report leave to withdraw on the petition of J. C. Nash that no liquor licenses of the first five classes be granted in any ward of cities which votes not to grant them.

The bill to locate and define the boundary line between the towns of Melrose and Stoneham was passed to a third reading. Mr. Young of Springfield opposed the report of the committee on insurance, ought not to pass, on a bill providing that certificate holders in fraternal insurance associations shall have the right to make the certificates payable to a person or institution guaranteeing him support during his life.

Mr. Bates of Boston opposed the bill as opening the door to gross frauds. Mr. Ford of Boston favored the bill as in the line of progress. Mr. Davis of Boston thought the bill would be unfair to the members of the associations who continued to pay assessments.

Mr. Young said he was willing to see the bill so amended that the certificates may be transferred only to institutions who undertake the support of the certificate holder. Mr. Bates said this would make the bill less objectionable, but even so amended it should not pass, the whole principle of the bill being defective. Rejection was negatived, 46 to 76, and the bill was substituted.

REPORTS IN THE SENATE.
In the Senate the following committee reports were received: Water supply—Ought not to pass on the bill defining the powers and duties of cities and towns authorized to supply their inhabitants with water. Metropolitan affairs—Leave to withdraw on the petition of Thomas Meagher and others concerning Thomas Park in South Boston.

Charge—Steep Passengers Are Safe on Board. QUARANTINE. S. I., March 8, 1897. The steamer Havel, which went aground yesterday morning on the Homer shoal, came off unassisted at 2 o'clock this morning and backed into deeper water, and then proceeded to a safe anchorage.

Capt. Bauer, port captain of the North German Lloyd fleet, reached quarantine from the Havel on the tug L. Fuhrer at 10 o'clock this morning, and brought the first news of the ship's floating. He said that the Havel gradually swung around until her bow pointed to the northward, and then the engines were started, backing furiously, and she soon slid off the bar and into deep water.

She is uninjured, as far as can be seen on such examination as is possible to make without docking the ship. No tug assisted the Havel in backing off, although nine of them were employed in an unsuccessful attempt to float her yesterday afternoon. The steamer passengers are still on the Havel, and will remain there till the fog lifts sufficiently to make it possible for her to come up the bay.

SOMERVILLE BURGLARIES.
Five House Breaks and One Highway Robbery During the Past Week.

During the past week burglaries have been frequent in Somerville. The police know of five house breaks, one highway robbery, a case of larceny from a barn, and other depredations. Augustine Caholstrom was relieved of his watch last Wednesday night on Webster avenue by two young men. Capt. Perry said that the matter was reported to the station house on the night of its occurrence to a sergeant in charge. It is stated that the sergeant, who performs an inspector's work in the day, neglected to report the affair to his superior officers.

As a consequence the first intimation that the superior officers received of the affair was when Boston police headquarters telephoned to the Somerville station last night for information concerning two men whom they had in charge, who had confessed to taking Caholstrom's watch. They gave their names as Robert A. Hurley and Joseph Swaney, and said they lived in Cambridge.

In court this morning Hurley pleaded guilty, and was held in \$200 for the superior court. Swaney will be arraigned in the juvenile session tomorrow morning.

On Tuesday last during the day time three breaks occurred in Somerville in houses. House, 17 Calvin street, ward 2, occupied by Frank Smith, was entered at the rear by means of keys, and a bank book on the Cambridge Savings Bank, bearing a deposit of \$182 and \$6 in bills taken.

The residence of Matthew Cumerford, No. 9 Marion street, was entered by means of false keys, and a Walham street watch and a Columbian silver half-dollar stolen.

The house of Jeremiah Bellvea, No. 17 Clark street, was also entered by means of false keys. Nothing was taken from the house, but from a shed four valuable pigeons were stolen.

At Wednesday morning a stableman employed at Mier's stable, off Washington street, discovered that a harness valued at \$60 had been stolen. A Mr. Hanson, grocery clerk, apprehended the thief. He was an old offender, James Cheney, alias Henry Sprout. He was held for the grand jury in \$300.

The break that Chief Parkhurst confessed to, a professional occurred last Wednesday, but was not discovered for the county of Berkshire at \$2000.

TRY A GLASS.

The steamer literal pieces immediately for sion, and the bow sunn and stien floated away. The body of James J. The missing are: John L. Porter of New David Albright, a f N. Y.

Guiseven, barkeep Mike Russell, deck John Reardon, deck Unknown woman, a New York, and her p derson, also of New The real cause of the said, was the fact that unwieldy that she be able, and the pilots w control her.

The boat was to have New Orleans last night vented from doing so in the dense fog. Rivertry was even greater th the vessel should never decided, however. Collier line, which own boat, and the towbat was sent out to aid he bridges.

The Carrel was secured of the Longfellow eiv passed down the r about 50 yards above & Ohio bridge, where became entirely unman Watchers on the sho boats' bow wampoint the Kentucky shore, an yards distant it was seen ion was inevitable.

The Carrel swung at strain, almost causing t part, but they held fast being, and it was thought that the collision could a moment later it became she would strike. Many of the passenger statehouse engaged in s the shrill blasts of the

...er what you ve
...and found want-
...medy for Piles

va-cea
(TRADE-MARK)

... remedy—a sure
Whether they're
bleeding, or itch-
...s always prompt
...d a permanent

...ea is the best
...he world for

**Erysipelas,
Eczema,
Throat, Salt Rheum,
Ghgs, Itch,
Bruises,
Sores,
ache, Ulcers,
ns,**

...y ailment that an
...remedy can reach.

...ezes, 25 and 50 cents.
...gists, or by mail.

THE CO., 274 CANAL ST., N. Y.

TRAI!

'CLOCK.

...n the Waterville, Me., Election
...ers Will Hold Over.

Me., March 8, 1895. There
...e today before Judge White-
...e defective ballot matter
... Waterville. Many citizens
...were present.

...on appeared for the Demo-
...F. Webb for the Republi-

...allots thrown out at the
...alleged to be defective
...decided that six should be
...the Republicans and four
...ocrats, and eight rejected

...on will give the Democrats
...n the ward and will leave
...ouncil a tie.

...of adherents will be Demo-
...majority. On joint ballot
...eers it will be a tie, the
...a Republican and having
...e, so there probably will
...of city officers, in which
...officers will hold over

Except Sugar, Which Climbed Above 97.

The Coal and the Granger Shares Particularly Heavy.

Money Steady --- Specie Holdings of European Banks.

Senseless Stories Emanating from Washington.

BOSTON, Friday, March 8, 1895. The share market was not dominated by Sugar today. That particular stock went off on a tangent, and was particularly strong, even crossing 97, and recording an advance of some 6 points in about 24 hours. The list went opposite to Sugar. The coal stocks and granger shares and Baltimore & Ohio were especially heavy. But whether Sugar rose or railway shares fell, it was a question of dividends. The former was strong on what it had done in the way of dividends. The latter were weak on what might happen in the same way. It is a marvel sometimes how accurately the share market judges the proprieties of things. It prejudices as a rule, through its habit of discounting what is to be or what ought to be.

Many a stock sells upon an increased or reduced dividend basis or upon a non-dividend basis, having formerly paid dividends, in advance of the actual change in rate. Directors would do well sometimes to take a hint from the stock market when about entering upon a doubtful dividend policy.

Dividends ought not to be declared with an eye to the effect upon the stock market, but something may be learned from the judgment of the stock market as to what ought to be declared. Speculators are now sitting in judgment upon the railway situation, and determining the worth of railway shares as governed by existing and prospective conditions. They may err in discounting too rapidly and dividends beyond the warrant of current income, but in most cases they will not deceive the street. Market values will eventually approximate their proper level. The slang of the street that "the tape talks," usually declares a truth. The "tape talks" on Sugar stocks, else it would not sell under par while receiving 12 per cent. dividends. The tape declares lack of confidence in the concern. The "tape talks" in the decline of Baltimore & Ohio railway stocks from 97 to 48 in two days. It tells of a probable passing of the dividend.

dividend with no statement of earnings or treasury conditions is in line with the course of all the industrials in the times past. (Ordage declared them, and received them back in assessments on common and preferred stocks.)

Is the foregoing citation of the example of Ordage harsh? Not at all. Sugar invites that exact comparison. A blind er pool rarely or never bid for the favor of "Deacon" White extol the merits of Ordage just before the concern collapsed, extolled them honestly, no doubt, and knew as much and no more probably than the bulls on Sugar know about that concern. Who touched Cordage tied a rope to his own financial neck. Who touches Sugar takes a leap in the dark. The price on certain grades of refined sugar were further advanced today, but whether on account of trade considerations or to promote speculation in the shares any man may guess.

The market for government bonds is still heavy at 118 1/2 to 119 for the new 4s. The tape today reports small sales at 119.

The hearing upon the question of permanency of the Bay State income bondholders' injunction is postponed until March 13.

The Union Pacific reorganization committee has voted to dissolve and return securities deposited under their call. The committee can do anything until a settlement is had with the government. Judge Caldwell has decided to retain the present Colorado Midland receivers. It is said in Boston that the decision in the Bate refrigerator case has no relation to the Berliner patent owned by the American Bell Telephone Company. The Berliner invention, covering a variable contact in an electric circuit, was never patented in any other country.

Another Erie circular is to be issued by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. On the local board, A. B. & Q. fell 1/2 quiet around 3 1/2, and C. & B. & Q. fell 1/2 to 6 1/2, and closed here. Chicago Junction added 1/2 to 3 1/2 and Mexican Central 1/2 to 7 1/2. N. Y. & N. E. trust receipts fell 1/2 to 29 1/2, closing at 29 1/2. New Haven & Hartford added 1/2 to 195, and Fitchburg preferred 1/2 to 35.

Aitchison 4s receded 1/2 to 62 1/2, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy convertible 5s 1/2 to 39 1/2, and Chicago Junction 5s 4 to 105 1/2. General Electric advanced 1/2 to 87 1/2, and Consolidated Vermont 1/2 to 1 1/2 higher at 84 1/2. Mexican Central 4s were strong at 57 1/2, and incomes stiffened 1/2 to 12. Bell Telephone was heavy at 192 to 191, but Erie closed 1/2 firmer at 50.

Roston & Montana mining settled 1/2 to 3 1/2, but recovered 1/2. Quincy scrip sold 1/2 lower at 4 1/2. Brookline land hardened 1/2 to 4 1/2. Steel sold 2 1/2 lower 1/2 to 13 1/2. Illinois steel sold 2 1/2 lower 1/2 to 40. Sugar rose 3/8 to 98 1/2, closing strong.

Two more Massachusetts cities are known to have borrowed money in this market in anticipation of taxes. Springfield, \$200,000 for eight months. The Salem \$100,000 for six months. The Gloucester (Mass.) \$50,000 seven months. The note which was bought by the Gloucester National Bank at 3 1/2 per cent. discount, has been bought by Curtis & Motley. The prevailing high rates have deterred several cities and towns from borrowing. About 3 1/2 per cent. for cities, and 4 per cent. for towns are the prevailing rates.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroad has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 16.

Action on the New York Central railroad's dividend will probably be taken next week, and it will be made payable April 15, for which the books will close March 15. The annual meeting will be held April 17.

The usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. is expected to be declared on the Northwest stock.

The Philadelphia & Erie railroad deducts six months state tax from its gross earnings for January. This makes the net for the month \$16,591, a decrease of \$10,208.

The receivers of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City report railroad receipts for May 22, 1894, to Feb. 28, 1895, as follows: Receipts, \$5,008,554; cash disbursements, \$5,008,554.

Atchison & Topeka		100 1/2	Atchison & Topeka 4s	62 1/2	Atchison & Topeka 4s	62 1/2
Boston & Albany		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 4s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 4s	104 1/2
Boston & Lowell		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 5s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 5s	104 1/2
Boston & Maine		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 6s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 6s	104 1/2
Boston & Providence		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 7s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 7s	104 1/2
Central Mass. & N. Y.		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 8s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 8s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W.		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 9s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 9s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 4s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 10s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 10s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 5s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 11s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 11s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 6s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 12s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 12s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 7s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 13s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 13s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 8s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 14s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 14s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 9s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 15s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 15s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 10s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 16s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 16s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 11s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 17s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 17s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 12s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 18s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 18s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 13s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 19s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 19s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 14s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 20s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 20s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 15s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 21s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 21s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 16s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 22s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 22s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 17s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 23s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 23s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 18s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 24s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 24s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 19s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 25s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 25s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 20s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 26s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 26s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 21s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 27s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 27s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 22s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 28s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 28s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 23s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 29s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 29s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 24s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 30s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 30s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 25s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 31s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 31s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 26s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 32s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 32s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 27s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 33s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 33s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 28s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 34s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 34s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 29s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 35s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 35s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 30s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 36s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 36s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 31s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 37s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 37s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 32s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 38s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 38s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 33s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 39s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 39s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 34s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 40s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 40s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 35s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 41s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 41s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 36s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 42s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 42s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 37s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 43s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 43s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 38s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 44s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 44s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 39s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 45s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 45s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 40s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 46s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 46s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 41s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 47s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 47s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 42s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 48s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 48s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 43s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 49s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 49s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 44s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 50s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 50s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 45s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 51s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 51s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 46s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 52s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 52s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 47s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 53s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 53s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 48s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 54s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 54s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 49s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 55s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 55s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 50s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 56s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 56s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 51s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 57s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 57s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 52s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 58s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 58s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 53s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 59s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 59s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 54s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 60s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 60s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 55s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 61s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 61s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 56s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 62s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 62s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 57s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 63s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 63s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 58s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 64s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 64s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 59s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 65s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 65s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 60s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 66s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 66s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 61s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 67s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 67s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 62s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 68s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 68s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 63s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 69s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 69s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 64s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 70s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 70s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 65s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 71s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 71s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 66s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 72s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 72s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 67s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 73s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 73s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 68s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 74s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 74s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 69s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 75s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 75s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 70s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 76s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 76s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 71s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 77s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 77s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 72s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 78s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 78s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 73s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 79s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 79s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 74s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 80s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 80s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 75s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 81s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 81s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 76s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 82s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 82s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 77s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 83s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 83s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 78s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 84s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 84s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 79s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 85s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 85s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 80s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 86s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 86s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 81s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 87s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 87s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 82s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 88s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 88s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 83s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 89s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 89s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 84s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 90s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 90s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 85s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 91s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 91s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 86s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 92s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 92s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 87s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 93s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 93s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 88s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 94s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 94s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 89s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 95s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 95s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 90s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 96s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 96s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 91s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 97s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 97s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 92s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 98s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 98s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 93s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 99s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 99s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 94s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 100s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 100s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 95s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 101s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 101s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 96s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 102s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 102s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 97s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 103s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 103s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 98s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 104s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 104s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 99s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 105s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 105s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 100s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 106s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 106s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 101s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 107s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 107s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 102s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 108s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 108s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 103s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 109s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 109s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 104s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 110s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 110s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 105s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 111s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 111s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 106s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 112s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 112s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 107s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 113s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 113s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 108s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 114s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 114s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 109s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 115s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 115s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 110s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 116s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 116s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 111s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 117s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 117s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 112s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 118s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 118s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 113s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 119s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 119s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 114s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 120s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 120s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 115s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 121s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 121s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 116s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 122s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 122s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 117s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 123s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 123s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 118s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 124s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 124s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 119s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 125s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 125s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 120s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 126s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 126s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 121s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 127s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 127s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 122s		100 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 128s	104 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 128s	104 1/2
Chic. & N. W. 123s						

DOUBLE DAMASK CLOTHS,
Full 2 1-2 yards long,
Worth \$5.00

3-4 NAPKINS TO MATCH,
DOZEN,
\$3.50

10 SETS FRINGED CLOTHS, AND NAPKINS TO MATCH,
PER SET.
Worth \$7.50.

A CRIME TO BUY LIQUOR.
Proposed Addition to New Hampshire Law.

Measure Said to Have Received Indorsement of Many of the Leading Men in the House—Would Visit the Same Remains on Venders and Characters of the Ardent.
(Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.)

CONCORD, N. H., March 8, 1895. The movement in progress in the Legislature to strengthen the prohibitory laws will be carried to a point that will be likely to astonish even the most ardent of the supporters of the restrictive policy. The step to be taken has been fully considered and digested by its promoters, and a bill has been drawn which will make it an offence against the statutes to buy liquor, as well as to sell it, in the state of New Hampshire.

The measure is understood to have received the indorsement of many of the leading men in the House, without reference to their prejudices for or against license or prohibition, and it will be introduced next week under auspices that promise well for its enactment.

The provisions of the bill are as follows: If any person shall ask, solicit, cause or induce any other person to make an illegal sale of spirituous liquor, or to give the same away illegally, or shall be in any way accessory to such sale before the fact, he shall be punished in the same manner as the principal offender, and may be tried after the conviction of the principal, and any person buying or receiving the gift of spirituous liquor as aforesaid shall be deemed such an accessory.

It goes without saying that the introduction of this bill will be the production of the greatest sensation of the session in liquor legislation matters. "It is exactly in the right direction," was the comment of one of the ablest men in the House, a gentleman who does not figure conspicuously in temperance matters, but who is an unyielding proponent of opinion this morning. "Certainly no shrewd temperance man can withhold his support from it, and as long as the laws must remain unimpaired, I see no reason why license men should not vote for it. It is only fair

LONDON, March 8, 1895. Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, M.P., has sent the Fall Mall Gazette a copy of a letter which he addressed on Wednesday to the Daily Telegraph concerning its recent news from Armenia.

On Feb. 28 the Telegraph printed a "special dispatch," dated "Moosh, Feb. 23," and supposed to have been sent to Kars by a courier and to have been telegraphed thence.

The familiar story of the old Armenian massacre was told with some additions as to the slaughter of 360 Armenians by Turks and the packing of the bodies in a pit.

Sir Ellis says that something is radically wrong with this correspondence. No person could get from Moosh to Kars in three days, he says, especially at this time of the year. He challenges the Telegraph to submit the original telegram to three independent experts in his presence. He cites, also, an instance in which the Telegraph on the 11th printed an anti-Turkish dispatch purporting to have left Moosh on the 10th.

Sir Ellis says he has taken these steps to expose the facts because he believes there is a mischievous conspiracy in progress to vilify and injure Turkey, regardless of the truth.

Sir Edward Grey, under secretary of the foreign office, has promised Sir E. A. Bartlett to communicate the Telegraph's dispatch dated Feb. 27 to the British member of the commission of inquiry that he may report on its credibility.

The Daily Telegraph says today regarding the Bartlett letter: "For the present we shall not bestow further notice upon this eccentric geographer. We certainly do not propose to ask the life of our correspondent for the purpose of enlarging Sir Ellis' knowledge of geography. When relieved of this restraint we may deal with the subject and with him very differently."

URGES CHRISTIAN CHARITY.
The Pope Expresses His Condemnation of Class and Racial Hatred.

LONDON, March 8, 1895. The Daily Chronicle's Rome correspondent says: Under the Pope's direction, Cardinal Rampolla, has addressed a letter to Prince Alois Liechtenstein, chief of the Austrian anti-Semites, to the effect that his holiness cannot approve of class and racial hatreds.

The anti-Semites, the letter says, foment a social agitation which ought to be limited by Christian principle. It is rumored that the Pope will recall the nuncio in Vienna, who favors the anti-Semites.

AN UPRISING FEARED.
Natives and Others in Cairo Purchasing Arms and Ammunition.

des Debats says the statement of Le Journal that the German ambassador has informed M. Hanotaux that Germany will take part in the exhibition of 1900 is premature.

M. Hanotaux, the Debats asserts, has not yet issued any invitations to the exhibition.

REBUKED IN THE REICHSTAG.
BERLIN, March 8, 1895. At the close of yesterday's sitting of the Reichstag, President von Leyerow censured ex-Rector Ahlwardt for calling the Hebrews parasites, bacilli and the scum of the earth. The rebuke was applauded.

BOUND TO JAFFA.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1895. The United States flagship San Francisco left Alexandria, Egypt, today for Jaffa, to continue her cruise in the Mediterranean.

FLASHES.
Lord Rosebery is improving slowly, but his recovery is greatly impeded by his insomnia, which impairs his strength.

The Spanish Chamber of Deputies last evening adopted a bill granting the government unlimited credit for the purpose of conducting the campaign against the insurgents in Cuba.

It is reported that the Disconto-Gesellschaft and the Nord Deutsche Bank of Hamburg will be amalgamated under the title of the Nord Deutsche Bank of Hamburg. The capital will be 45,000,000 marks.

The steamer Rotterdam, from Shields for New York, which went ashore at Blyth yesterday, has been towed off. Her bottom is damaged, and she will be docked for repairs.

ELIMINATING APPROPRIATIONS.
Councilman Sears Finds \$347,260 Which Belongs to a Loan Bill.

Councilman Sears has been studying the appropriation bill with a view of eliminating the items that belong to a loan bill rather than in the annual appropriation. He was led to do this because of the attitude of many with regard to the \$9 tax limit, claiming that it should not be increased to \$10.

Parks, or the purchase of land which is absolutely a permanent improvement, should be provided for outside of the debt limit, he says. The appropriation bill now before the city council, contains \$15,000 for new fire apparatus; underground wire service, posts, etc., \$38,950; fire alarm construction and new machinery, \$10,000; furnishing and equipping the new surgical operating building of the City Hospital, \$2,500, which, being new, should be in a loan bill, but hereafter for their maintenance whatever may be required would come in the appropriation bill. In Mr. Sears' opinion this \$42,500 belongs in a loan bill. The \$17,618 for new work in the lamp department also belongs there.

A loan bill should also provide for the \$23,800 specials asked for by the city forster, and the \$500 for improvement of the Roxbury standpipe grounds; the \$3000 for the completion of the new greenhouses, and the money needed for fences, etc. Then comes the \$184,100 specials asked for by the school committee.

These items and others amount to \$347,260, and if placed where they properly belong, in a loan bill, would give that much additional money for the appropriation bill to provide for the repairing of engine houses and police stations, and for putting in perfect sanitary arrangements in schoolhouses, etc.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES.
Further Amendments Made with the App-

Men's Spring Overcoats.

200 Pure Wool Diagonal Overcoats, thoroughly made, satin sleeves, Barnaby's price \$12, our price—\$5.00

100 Mixed Diagonal Overcoats, all worsted, Barnaby's \$15 Overcoats, for.....\$6.50

125 Melton and Light Diagonal Overcoats, stylish shades, Barnaby's \$18 Overcoats, for.....\$8.00

300 Black Clay Diagonals, late shades of Vicunas, finely made, Barnaby's \$20 Overcoats, for.....\$10.00

Men's Trousers.

\$2.00 Trousers for.....\$1.00

\$2.50 Trousers for.....1.55

\$3.00 Trousers for.....1.95

\$3.50 Trousers for.....2.50

Men's Suits.

200 All-Wool Cheviot Suits, such as Barnaby sold for \$10, our price.....\$4.50

10 styles of Cassimere and Cheviot Suits, all wool, good styles, \$12 Barnaby Suits, for.....\$5.95

175 All-Wool Cassimere Suits, black chevrons and Edward Harris goods, sold by Barnaby at \$15, our price.....\$7.95

Fine styles of \$18 Tailor-Made Suits, in fancy worsteds, some of Barnaby's best, for.....\$9.50

100 choice \$20 Suits, real beauties, for.....\$12.50

6 styles of Barnaby's Fine Imported Worsteds Suits, marked from \$25 to \$150.00

Long Pant Suits, in all \$4, \$5, \$6, \$6.50

OLD SOUTH CLOTHING CO.

315 & 317 Washington St.

Boys' Suits.

100 Cassimere Suits to \$1.50 Jersey Suits to \$1.00

200 of Barnaby's \$6 all wool, stylish, fine

\$7.00 Suits for.....\$10.00

Knee Pants for 22 price 75c.

\$1.00 Trousers for.....\$4.00

Long Pant Suits, in all \$4, \$5, \$6, \$6.50

OLD SOUTH CLOTHING CO.

315 & 317 Washington St.

315 & 317 Washington St.

J. B. BARNABY
607 AND 609 WASHINGTON ST.

OLD SOUTH CLOTHING CO.
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Vistar's

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Cures all Lung and Throat Troubles.

DEMORALIZED.

to Spain of the Rebels.

they Lack Arms and Ammunition in the Senate

Arrived in Cuba Sail

March 9, 1895. The news

to the Cuban insur-

favorable to the govern-

reported to be demor-

of arms and leaders.

country do not support

out of 20 known in-

of the last war now

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Cuba. The victories

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Careful.

election

every year

of only

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Tobacco

Two New Hampshire Men Blow Out the Gas.

Registered From Gilsium in Hampton House. Names Were F. W. Cuthbert and E. J. Karr.

Were Last Seen Reading a Cautionary Sign.

Relatives of the Dead Man Notified of Fact.

F. W. Cuthbert and E. J. Karr, hailing from Gilsium, N. H., registered at the Hampton House, corner of Blackstone and Cross streets, shortly after 10 o'clock last night, and were assigned to room 49.

This morning about 8 o'clock a strong smell of gas was noticed coming from their room, and an investigation showed that both men were overcome by gas. On the arrival of a physician Cuthbert was pronounced dead, and Karr's condition is a precarious one.

He is now at the Massachusetts General Hospital, where the physicians are working hard to save his life. Both men are between 25 and 30 years of age and are strangers to the hotel. They entered the place about 10:10 last evening and asked for a room together. The clerk assigned them to room 49, and they were escorted thither by a bell boy.

When he left the room he noticed that the men were reading a sign back of the gas jet, which cautions visitors not to blow out the gas. When he left the room the transom over the door was open, a custom of the house being to see that all transoms are open just for the reason that should any one be so foolish as to blow out the light that there will be some air circulated in the room.

This morning the transom was found closed, probably one of the men having closed it before retiring. The police believe that the asphyxiation is due to an accident, and not to intentional attempt at suicide.

Cuthbert is said to run a grocery store at Gilsium, but Karr's business is not known. The authorities have notified Cuth-

be. He visited her at the house, and she employed, but lost his temper before he came away and assaulted Matilda, striking her a number of blows in the face.

VERY IRREGULAR MARKET. Stocks Have Gone up and Down in New York with Tendency to Weakness. (Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.) NEW YORK, March 9, 1895. This week's stock market has been very irregular, but with a tendency to weakness.

London has continued to sell largely on speculative account. The sensational features were the declines in Baltimore & Ohio and New York Central stocks, and the advance in sugar certificates on the full dividend declaration.

Railway bonds have been fairly active and generally firm. Of government bonds the new 4s (when issued) have declined 1/2 on sales, the old 4s coupon and 5s registered 3/4 each, and the 5s coupon 1/4. On the regular closing bid quotation the 5s registered have advanced 1/4, and the 5s coupon 3/4, consols coupon declining 1/4. British have advanced 3/16.

Money rates continue off in New York, but have eased off in London. Sterling exchange is unaltered in posted rates, but actual bid rates have advanced about 1/2 cent. Paris exchange on London has advanced 1/2 cent. Berlin sight sterling has declined 1/2 cent. in London, and advanced 1/2 cent in New York.

The Bank of England's increase this week of £102,227 bullion was due to heavy imports from Egypt, Australia and Roumania, against £140,000 sent to the interior.

The Bank of France lost £150,000 gold; the Imperial Bank of Germany in gold and silver combined, 14,240,000 marks.

STILL NO NEWS OF BACHE.

Disappearance of the Insurance Manager Worrying Friends and Officials. (Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.) NEW YORK, March 9, 1895. The officials of the Union Central Life Insurance Company, declared today that they have thus far been unable to find any clues to their missing financial manager, J. O. Bache. The company has a large force of detectives at work trying to find some trace of Bache from the time he reached Fall River.

The president of the company said this morning that he had received absolutely no news about the man. He considered it one of the most remarkable cases on record.

All of Bache's friends still profess to believe in Bache's integrity. At the office of the company a published statement that Bache was involved to a considerable extent was denied absolutely today. The officials declare that Bache was in receipt of a handsome income, which would have been sufficient to meet all his obligations.

The officials of the Western National Bank declared today that they had not employed detectives to find the missing man. They say that his indebtedness upon notes held by the bank was very small, and that they would not institute any measures to find out where Bache was.

MRS. DYER'S LIABILITIES.

Secured Claims of \$112,000 and Unsecured \$104,500—List of Assets. The schedules of assets and liabilities

LATEST!

See TENTH and INSIDE Pages for Additional Evening News.

LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Additional Impetus Given to the Scheme for Its Reorganization. NEW YORK, March 9, 1895. The Herald says:

The reorganization of the Lombard Investment Company, which failed in 1893, has received further impetus by the formation of a committee to preserve its assets. This committee consists of James Stillman of this city; William W. Crapo of New Bedford, Mass., and Frank K. Hipple of Philadelphia.

At the request of a large number of creditors these gentlemen have consented to undertake the reorganization of the company, and have evolved a plan which has received the approval of the receivers.

The plan provides that the general assets shall be appraised by somebody appointed by the United States court, and that the committee be allowed to use the claims of creditors to purchase the assets, together with the stock of the Concordia Loan & Trust Company. It also provides that four-fifths of the capital of the new capital shall be preferred stock, issued to the stockholders of the company. The rest of the stock is to be common stock, issued to the old stockholders of the Lombard Investment Company.

SHE COULDN'T AND SHE DIDN'T.

Lillian Russell Unable to Sing "The Star Spangled Banner" When Asked to Do so. (Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.) PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 9, 1895. At the request of Chairman Frew of the Carnegie library commission, Lillian Russell went out to Schenley Park yesterday to test the acoustics of Andrew Carnegie's \$2,000,000 music hall and library. She was met by a score of city officials, including Mayor McKim.

After giving several operatic selections, she was asked by the mayor to sing "The Star-Spangled Banner." She astonished her audience of critics by saying: "I do not know the words. Give me something easier."

Not one man in the crowd could give her the words of the patriotic song. One had his little girl with him, and the child tried to speak the words to the prima donna. This was unsatisfactory, and she had to give it up.

HARD TIMES FOR THE FARMERS.

Congressional Committee Suggests a Plan of Relief for the Depression. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1895. A report from the majority of the special committee of the late House of Representatives to inquire into the prevailing depression in agricultural pursuits, while lamenting the decline in values, discusses the causes at some length.

Members of Suffolk Bar Honor Judge Hoar.

Notable Gathering of His Legal

Strong, Yet Tender Words and from the Hearts of Gen. Hoar ex-Atty.-Gen. Pillsbury, Hon. Russell and Several of the Supreme Judicial Court.

A meeting of the members of the Suffolk bar was held at the court house this forenoon to take action upon the death of the late Judge E. Rockwood Hoar.

Among those present were Gov. Greenhalge, William G. Russell, Alexander H. Wheeler, Causten Browne, Moses Williams, Atty.-Gen. Knowlton and Asst. Atty.-Gens. Travis and Halliwell, ex-Atty.-Gen. Pillsbury, Judge E. H. Bennett, J. B. Warner, Woodward Hudson, Judge John Lowell, Solomon Lincoln, J. L. Stackpole, William Sullivan, William Schofield, H. M. Rogers, S. J. Elder, Frank P. Goulding, of Worcester, George O. Shattuck, Asst. Dist.-Atty. Sanderson of Middlesex county, Winthrop Wade, John Woodbury, D. A. Dorr, Francis Burke, Reginald Foster, Prescott Keyes, C. P. Curtis, Jr., George E. Smith, R. D. Weston-Smith, J. M. Browne, Charles Cowley, B. F. Hayes and others.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. W. G. Russell, who suggested that Solomon Lincoln be chosen to preside. Mr. Lincoln on taking the chair said it was eminently fit that the bar should meet to honor one who was so eminent at the bar and on the bench, and he suggested the further organization of a society for the selection of a secretary.

Mr. Henry M. Rogers was chosen secretary. Mr. Russell then said that resolutions had been prepared by Mr. Causten Browne, and the latter read the resolutions, which follow:

TRUE SON OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Resolutions Adopted in Honor of Judge E. Rockwood Hoar. Resolved, that, whereas Lion. Eben-

ezzer Rockwood Hoar, formerly associate justice of the supreme judicial court, died at his home in Concord, Massachusetts, on the 31st day of January, in the year 1895, in the 79th year of his age, this bar does now put on record the following memorial of its venerated and distinguished brother.

list their attacks and prices yielded 14 to 1 per cent. The London market was unfavorably affected by the recent sharp advance in Baltimore and Ohio and Canadian Pacific, and more particularly by the passage of the New York Central and St. Paul directors will shortly act on the dividend and they are using every possible means to unsettle confidence. Still it is to be said that the bulk of the selling is for short account, and that comparatively little long stock is being forced out. In general, the market was active and almost all lists. Sugar stock advanced 1/2 to 99%, and later receded to 99%. The market for the first hour aggregated over 30,000 shares.

The bond market displays less buoyancy than was hoped for, and the tendency of money at home is against a betterment of the trade. This country needs a loan for a buyer, but this country needs to change its practical definition of a bond before the product of the market will attract even 1 per cent. money from London. There is some scaling of fractions in exchanging old United States 4s for new 4s. The latter were stronger today. Bond buyers continue to bid high for new municipal issues.

CLOSING BIDS FOR U. S. BONDS.

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The effect of this election will be to prevent the immediate carrying out of some of the projects that were a part of the so-called "London Programme." One of these was the taking by the county council of the street railway systems of London, the reconstruction of a number of these, and the administration of all of them under distinct municipal control; that is, the street car systems were to be a public service, just as is now the street car system of the city of Glasgow. This proposed extension of municipal authority was strongly opposed by the Moderates, and in view of election results it is not at all probable that it will be carried out until after there has been another appeal to the polls, although if the result of municipal management of street cars in Glasgow, which was begun July 1, 1894, proves advantageous, it is not at all improbable that it may be a popular measure in London in the election of 1898.

Look at the record in the case. Of the six commissioners five are, and have been throughout their congressional career, zealous supporters of the free coinage of silver. Mr. Bland himself would feel perfectly at home in the company of Speaker Crisp, Congressman Culberson of Texas and Senators Teller of Colorado, Daniel of Virginia and Jones of Arkansas. Every man in this silverite quintet would be perfectly willing to open the mints of the United States to the white metal for coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting an hour for the concurrence of European nations. We are fully justified in saying this of them, as we cannot remember an instance when any of them missed a chance to vote for a free coinage bill. So much for the financial views held by all but one of the commissioners. Now, what was the record made by the Fifty-third Congress in regard to the free coinage of silver? Instead of favoring that silverite

every proposal for free coinage, and in the House this rejection was clinched by adverse majorities of unexampled dimensions. On Aug. 29, 1893, the third free coinage amendment was defeated in the House by a vote of 124 yeas to 227 nays, and when the irrepressible Missourian repeated his attempt on Nov. 1, 1893, he was again beaten by a vote of 193 to 94. In the Senate the silverites made a somewhat better showing, but even in that chamber, where the mining camp states have such a disproportionate representation, the free coinage amendment offered by the Peffer of Kansas on Oct. 27, 1893, was rejected by a vote of 37 yeas to 48 nays. With this action in view we have good reason to repudiate the commissions as "unnatural" exponents of the silver policy of the late Congress.

estimated that there is likely to be opposition, coming from the

sources, to the recommendation by Mayor Curtis favoring in the city charter. The which the mayor proposes divided into two classes, one, solidation of responsibility by single-headed administrators rather, fire and institutions departments, the other the creation of a registration of voters and counting of votes cast by different

